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with good oil liniment. That's the surest way to stop them. The best rubbing liniment is

# MUSTANG LINIMENT

Good for the Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Etc.  
Good for your own Aches, Pains, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Etc.  
25c. 50c. \$1. At all Dealers.

## WILLARD KEEPS CHAMPIONSHIP

### Gets Decision in Ten-Round Bout in N. Y.—12,000 See Fight.

New York, March 25.—Jess Willard still is the heavy-weight champion of the world. In ten rounds of fast fighting he defeated Frank Moran, of Pittsburg, here to-night on points.

A crowd of about 12,000 persons paid approximately \$150,000 to see the fight and went away apparently satisfied with the result. It was the greatest gathering Madison Square Garden had ever seen. Many women were in the throng.

Willard broke his right hand in the third round, but blows from his fighting left kept Moran at a distance. Moran's best round was the third and his worst probably was the seventh. He was bleeding after the fifth round and his left eye was almost closed at the end.

Willard was rushed to the ropes in the third and the crowd sensed a knock-out, but the finishing punch was lacking.

Moran put up a game fight. Most of the time he crouched and forced the fighting. Willard seemed slower on his feet than the challenger, and appeared to have an unlimited capacity to take punishment.

Willard won seven of the ten rounds. Moran won the third on points; the eighth and ninth were even.

The conqueror of Jack Johnson claimed to have broken all the bones in the lack of his right hand during a smashing rally in the third, and it was noticeable that he did not use his right to any extent in later rounds. Occasionally he uppeered to Moran's body or jaw with that hand, but it lacked the punishing power exhibited in his training work.

Willard, whose weight was announced at 259½ pounds in ring costume, towered over Moran, who weighed only 201½ pounds when the pair shook hands a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Police officials declared the crowd the best behaved they ever had seen. Up to the time the fighters entered the building not a single arrest had been made.

There seemed no point of similarity between the champion and his opponent. Willard, smiling, sat upright in his corner, a green robe over his shoulders, his head topped the ropes by two inches. Moran, chin in hand, slouched down in his seat.

**Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly**  
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

## Captured in South Carolina.

Lincolnton, N. C., March 24.—Sheriff Willis, of Lincoln county, accompanied by York county (South Carolina) officers, this morning at 2 o'clock arrested Charles Mace, outlaw, for whom a reward of \$250 has been outstanding since, it is said, he killed his wife near Morganton, N. C., February 24, and fled the section. Mace was at the home of a South Carolina kinsman, John Mull, and was found in bed. He attempted no resistance and had no weapon except a small knife. Brought to Lincolnton, he was placed in the jail pending the arrival of Burke county officers. In jail he broke down and wept. Mace stated that he had been at the Mull home for four weeks, walking there from his home in the South mountains of Burke county and consuming three days and nights in the trip, traveling by night and hiding in the woods during the day.

## Wood's Productive Seed Corns.

Our Virginia-grown Seed Corns have an established reputation for superiority in productiveness and germinating qualities.

Wood's Descriptive Catalog tells about the best of prize-winning and profit-making varieties in both White and Yellow Corns.

## Cotton Seed.

We offer the best and most improved varieties, grown in sections absolutely free from boll weevil. Our Catalog gives prices and information, and tells about the best of Southern Seeds.

100-DAY VELVET BEANS, Soja Beans, SUDAN GRASS, Dallis Grass and all Sorghums and Millets.

Catalog mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

## REFORM IN FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS.

(Yorkville Enquirer.)

Referring again to what we have already said in connection with the desirability of reform in the law relating to the foreclosure of mortgages, we would have the State treat borrowers on farm lands just as it does defaulters in taxes.

The State does not try to take unfair advantage of people who default in the payment of taxes on real estate, and why should it allow a creditor to take unfair advantage of the poor debtor who is unable to take care of a mortgage when it is due?

The law with reference to defaulting taxpayers is eminently fair. It provides that the real estate involved, or so much of it as may be necessary, shall be put up by the sheriff and sold to the highest bidder, who is required to comply with his bid at once; but the sheriff cannot make title until six months afterward.

If in the meantime, the owner of the distressed property, or any heir thereto, or mortgage holder thereon, comes forward with a request to redeem the title, he may do so upon payment of the amount paid by the successful bidder, and 8 per cent on the successful bidder's money during the time the same has been in the hands of the sheriff.

Under this arrangement, no man is deprived of his property without a fair show, and there is no good reason why the law should not take equal care of the mortgage debtor.

Let the law be changed or reformed so as to provide (as is done in North Carolina) that if within 30 days after a piece of mortgaged property has been knocked down to the highest bidder, some one else comes forward with a bona fide, properly guaranteed advance of 10 per cent on the previous bid, the property may go on the block again.

So far as we know, there has been no disposition in South Carolina to compare our procedure in connection with the foreclosure of mortgages with the methods of the pawnbroker; but as a matter of fact there is no improvement on the methods of the pawnbroker.

This whole matter requires attention, and we hope it will be taken up and ventilated by people who will be able to secure for it the consideration its importance deserves.

## WHAT A SOLDIER CARRIES.

### Science Does Little to Lighten the Load of the Modern Fighter.

(New York Sun.)

While the rifle of the infantrymen of the world's armies has steadily lessened in weight during the last 50 years, and while constant attempts have been made in other ways to lighten the soldier's burden on march, it is nevertheless a fact that the uniformed fighter of to-day carries very little if any less than he did a generation or two ago. His gun and bayonet and some other details of equipment that had an exact counterpart in the old armies may be lighter, but modern military necessities have added to his carrying requirements.

He must now face this marching load: Magazine rifle, bayonet, scabbard, rifle cartridge belt, suspenders, first aid packet, canteen, canteen strap, set of blankets, roll straps, haversack, meat can (used as a frying pan), cup, knife, fork, spoon, one shelter tent (half), five shelter tent pins, one poncho (rubber blanket), one pair shoes, one housewife (needle and thread), one overcoat, one entrenching tool.

These marching loads have varied from 40 to 100 pounds in the past, and weigh about the same now.

Of course, in going into action much of this load is discarded, some of it never to be possessed by the owner again, even though he escapes the battle peril. In the old days knapsacks were always cast off by seasoned troops, who grew calloused as to the hoarding up of little trinkets and mementos that so appeal to the amateur soldier.

After a battle these discarded knapsacks might be recovered, but it was not likely. At any rate, while another knapsack might be issued, it would not be the one possessed by the soldier before the battle.

Whenever a new levy of troops was mustered in and arrived in a camp where veterans were stationed the new-comers were greeted with mock praise for their spick and span soldierly appearance, with special emphasis on "How nice those knapsacks look!" This time-honored receptacle of everything a soldier desired or hoped to keep ever near him is no longer reckoned in the latter day, universal fighting equipment. The Japanese soldiers and the men of some other armies carry a long sack in which it is possible to tie many things the fighter needs—or thinks

## RELIG. FIGURES INTERESTING.

How the People of the Warring European Countries Worship.

It is interesting to note how the peoples of the different countries are divided in their religious allegiances, says the Christian Herald Almanac. The best statistics available at the time of the outbreak of the war showed the populations to be divided about as follows; but in every case a large number of individuals are unaccounted for in these statistics of religious bodies.

The religious census of Germany, taken in 1907, but which does not include the entire population, shows "that of the 61,720,529 people counted, 38,371,648 professed adherence to the Evangelical church; 22,540,485 to the Catholic church, and 566,999 to the Jewish faith."

Austria's population in 1910 was 28,571,934: Roman Catholics, 22,530,000; Greek Catholics, 3,417,000; Orthodox Greeks, 666,000; Protestants, 588,000; Jews, 1,314,000.

Hungary's population in 1910 was 29,886,487: Roman Catholics, 10,888,338; Greek Catholics, 2,025,425; Orthodox Greeks, 2,986,874; Protestants, 3,961,596; Jews, 932,406.

France's population in 1911 was 39,602,258: Roman Catholics, 38,500,000; Protestants, 650,000; Jews, 75,000.

England's (the United Kingdom—Ireland is not in the United Kingdom,) population in 1911 was 45,370,530: 40,000,000 are Protestants, 5,000,000 Roman Catholics and 250,000 Jews.

Russia's population in 1912 was 173,359,000; of these about 34,000,000 are in Asia; Orthodox Greeks, 87,123,600; Dissenters, 2,204,600; Armenians, 1,218,080; Roman Catholics, 11,468,000; Lutherans, 3,572,650; other Protestants, 194,280; Jews, 5,228,700; Mohammedans, 13,907,000.

Belgium's population in 1910 was 7,423,784: Roman Catholics, 6,712,415; Protestants, 27,900; Jews, 13,200.

Servia's population in 1910 was 2,911,701, most of whom belong to the National church, which is Orthodox—astern, or Greek Catholic.

The figures for Bulgaria and Turkey do not seem to be available. The total population of the former is 4,000,000 and of the latter 24,000,000.

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

In accordance with Section 1742, Civil Code of South Carolina, 1912, and pursuant to an order of the County Board of Education of Oconee County, South Carolina, notice is hereby given that a Special Election will be held at the school house, in Clearmont School District, No. 18, on Saturday, APRIL 8, 1916, for the purpose of voting upon the question of levying a special tax of four mills on the real and personal property in said district for school purposes.

At said election each elector favoring the proposed levy shall cast a ballot containing the word "Yes" printed or written thereon, and each elector opposed to said levy shall cast a ballot containing the word "No" printed or written thereon.

At the said election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation, and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in general elections, shall be allowed to vote.

Polls will be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and will close at 4 o'clock p. m.

W. C. DRIVER,  
R. M. WILSON,  
Trustees of Clearmont School District,  
No. 18, Managers of Election.  
March 29, 1916. 13-14

he needs—until the weight suggests a discarding.

During the Japanese-Russian war the infantrymen of Nippon carried, among other things, a hemp hammock, a water bottle of aluminum, a supply of rice in a grass box and a copper charcoal camp kettle of a patented kind that enabled water to be boiled right in a gale of wind. While troops on going into battle discard everything not absolutely necessary to them for the fight and are thus lightened up some, they have to take on some weight in the place of that relinquished in the shape of an extra number of cartridges.

## Get a NEW ROOF that Won't RUST or LEAK



Look out for the leaks now, don't wait for bad weather.

You can't afford to run the risk of fire, or damage to your property from wind and rain, because of a leaky or worn roof. You can afford to put on a new roof of CAROLINA METAL SHINGLES because the first cost is about the same as wood shingles and they save 20 per cent in insurance, last fully twice longer than wood shingles, and absolutely guaranteed against wind, rain, fire and against rotting as is the case with cheap tin. The secret of Carolina Metal Shingles is the base metal and special coating. Furnished galvanized or painted. Make Us Prove This—Write for information and prices. Booklet tells about the wonderful rust-proof Carolina Metal Shingles. The Carolina Metal Products Co., Dept. A Wilmington, N. C.

MATHESON HARDWARE CO., Agents,  
WESTMINSTER, S. C.

## PROMINENT MAN TO ATTEND

S. C. Sunday School Convention at Charleston, May 3 to 5.

Spartanburg, April 3.—Special: Rev. John G. Benson, of Brazil, Ind., who has organized a Sunday school of 4,000 active members in a town of 10,000 population, is to be an interesting speaker before the South Carolina Sunday School Convention, which is to be held in the Citadel Square Baptist church, Charleston, May 3-5.

Rev. Mr. Benson is pastor of the First Methodist church of Brazil, and his Sunday school, which embraces nearly half the entire population of the town, is famous more for its efficiency even than for its size. The January number of the Ladies' Home Journal devoted an entire page to photographs of his school, designating it as "The Big, Efficient Sunday School." The school has a men's Bible class of over 700 members, and its cradle roll includes 678 babies. How the school has been built up to this phenomenal membership, and how every unit is kept actively at work under the efficient system worked out, will be some of the interesting things Mr. Benson will tell the Sunday school workers of South Carolina at Charleston in May.

Although pressed with numerous requests for engagements, Mr. Benson has written R. D. Webb, secretary of the South Carolina Association, that he will accept the invitation to speak in Charleston, and is willing to be used wherever possible on the program. Mr. Webb announces that he will speak before all the sessions of the convention and will take part in the conferences.

The detailed program for the convention, which is strictly an interdenominational event, will be announced in a few weeks. W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, adult division superintendent of the International Association, will be one of the speakers, and a number of other prominent workers are being engaged. At least 50 of the leading pastors, Sunday school superintendents and other workers of the State will take part on the program.

The convention promises to be the most successful ever held, and it is confidently expected that every one of the 3,000 schools of the State will be represented. The Charleston people have arranged for free entertainment for a pastor, a superintendent and three other delegates from each school.

## NEW FORM SLEEPING SICKNESS

Girl Survives After 17 Days, But Others Succumb to Malady.

(Oconto, Wis., Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.)

A sleeping sickness in a new form has developed here, but Dora Henderson, the victim of the longest sleep on record in Wisconsin, has recovered. Five others have been sick of the same mysterious complaint and three died, while the other two recovered after sleeping no more than five days. Miss Henderson slept 17 days, with only one day of consciousness between her two long naps. To-day, however, she was declared out of danger.

The first sufferer was Harold Bodie. He slept five days and was artificially fed while asleep until death claimed him. He awoke again. Two others slept three or four days and died.

Miss Henderson was the latest victim, and her case was the strangest. She slept 240 hours without waking up even momentarily. In the next 10 hours she awoke every three or four hours, was partially conscious, enough to take a few teaspoonsful of nourishment, then would lapse off to sleep again. She was then awake entirely and took another nap. The second sleep was five days, but instead of growing weaker, she became stronger, and her sleep was nearly normal. When she awoke the doctors said she appeared to be certain of recovery.

## Splendid Laxative for Elderly People

HAS BEEN PRESCRIBED BY WELL KNOWN PHYSICIAN FOR MANY YEARS.



MRS. RACHEL ALLEN.

The infirmities of age are especially manifest in a tendency to constipation, and call for treatment that will afford relief in an easy, natural manner. The rapid action of cathartic remedies and purgatives that shock the system should be avoided, more especially as the relief they offer is only temporary and is usually more than offset by disturbance to the vital organs caused by their violent action.

Nearly thirty years ago Dr. W. B. Caldwell, Monticello, Ill., prescribed a compound of simple laxative herbs that has since become the standard household remedy in thousands of homes. It acts easily and gently, yet with positive effect, without griping or other pain or discomfort. Mrs. Rachel Allen, Galesburg, Kans., is seventy-one years old, and after using a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, wrote that it had done her a world of good and that she intends to keep it in the house always.

Druggists sell Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for fifty cents a bottle. It is a splendid remedy and should be in every home. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 454 Washington street, Monticello, Ill.

## FABLED MOUNT ATHOS.

No Female Allowed to Set Foot Upon It—Hens and Cows Also Barred.

Across the peninsula from the allies' fortified Balkan port of Saloniki lies fabled Mount Athos, to-day a holy mount to the Christians, the dominant physical feature of the Chalcidian region; and here, where the ancient gods are nodding down upon the mushroom growth of a wonderful military camp in the old port city, is situated a saintly monastic community, peaceful, reflective, a religious republic through the Dark Ages of the Balkans, begins a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society, which tells of the Christian stronghold on Mount Athos that persisted in thriving for years within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire.

Legend makes the rugged mountain holy in the eyes of all Near-Eastern Christians, and, moreover, the same legend has to do with some of the present-day discomforts of life there high above the blue Aegean. It is recorded that the Blessed Virgin rescued the son of the Emperor Theodosius from shipwreck, and brought him safely through the violent seas to the mount, a foot. As they touched upon the shore, the sacred companion of the prince commanded: "Let no other woman's foot tread this soil after me." And so it comes, that no female beings are allowed upon the Holy Mount.

The strict exclusion of all female creatures from the mount, however, has certain disadvantages. Thus, no fresh eggs may be had on Mount Athos, and no milk, for the cow and the hen, under the ban of the legend, are kept from its area. It is a place of masculine independence and supremacy; a land "where all fowls are cocks; all sheep rams; all cats Toms; all housemaids men, and most men monks."

The ascent of the Holy Mount, to its realm of religious and masculine seclusion, is a toilsome one. Above the monasteries and the hermit cells, the culminating, colossal, conical peak of the mount breaks into the clouds. This peak is so majestic that it is said to throw its evening shadow across distant Lemnos. Karyes, a city of quaint domes, set in groves of hazel, is the capital of the community, and it was practically the capital of a monastic republic.

On the lower slopes, the olive, the cypress, the lemon, and the orange form an outlying fringe of vegetation. The higher slopes are climbed by the oak, the beech, the chestnut, and mantled by the fir. All manner of vegetables and fruits are grown in the monastery gardens; and the low, rambling buildings, accretive rather than planned, are picturesque, homey surroundings, within which to pass away a calm, reflective life.

The monks and hermits of Mount Athos have been named the "Lotos-eaters." Nature around them is beautiful and impressive, and their ways are sheltered and through plenty. On the other hand, some writers find the lot of life upon the Holy Mount anything but enviable. One says: "Nature and history have combined in making Mount Athos what it is—a milkless, mirthless seat of superstitious meditation, where sanctity is hatched in sable-folded idleness, where the spirit slumbers rocked in the cradle of medieval faith. No breath of scepticism wafted from the outer world ever reaches these loto-

phagian retreats, no aspiration of those that agitate the purblind race of miserable men ever quickens the pulse of these melancholy anchorites." The monks of Mount Athos, however, have deserved well of the world by preserving much of the wealth of old Greek culture to modern times.

Athos swells the tip of the easternmost of the three Chalcidian penin-

## THE LEADING TOBACCO TOWN.

Winston-Salem Manufactures More Tobacco Than Any Other City.

Following are extracts from an address delivered by Col. A. D. Watts, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina, at a smoker given by The Twin City Club, Winston-Salem, recently:

**Some Comparisons.**  
"Winston-Salem is supplying one-fourth of all the chewing and smoking tobacco consumed in the United States, besides exporting vast quantities to foreign lands." This statement is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year and from private advices from Washington, as to the second quarter, which ended December 31st, last.

"Your city is making one-seventh of all tobacco products—chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff—manufactured in the United States. Your manufacturers are paying on an average about \$37,000 a day revenue taxes to the government, and the amount is increasing from month to month. When your government building, much the handsomest in the State, was completed last July at a cost of \$250,000 your newspapers made the statement that the taxes paid in your city to Uncle Sam for the first eight days of its occupancy would pay for it. Since September it has taken only a fraction over seven average days' collections here to equal its cost. So far this week (February 4, 1916), Mr. Grantover has taken in \$206,128.50. I predict that before 1916 shall have ended your average weekly payments to the government on tobacco will more than pay for this magnificent building, leaving the collections for the other fifty-one weeks as clear profit to the government.

**Tobacco Shipments.**  
"Winston-Salem is shipping on an average each week day to all parts of this country and to foreign lands at least \$150,000 of tobacco products.

"In conclusion, Winston-Salem manufactures more tobacco—all tobacco products are taken into this statement—than any other city on earth, little or big. Industrially, she is easily first in North Carolina, population considered; first in America, and, I believe, in the world. Socially she is a never-failing delight to her friends."

**The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head**  
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of R. W. GROVE. 25c.

## Blaine's Reward.

When Jas. G. Blaine was a young lawyer he was once asked to defend a tramp accused of stealing a watch. Convinced of the tramp's innocence, Mr. Blaine pleaded with such convincing energy and eloquence that the court was in tears; even the tramp wept, and the jury almost immediately returned the verdict "Not guilty!"

Then the tramp drew himself up, and with intense gratitude, said:

"Sir, I never heard so grand a plea. I have no money with which to reward you, but—drawing a package from his ragged clothes—"here's that watch! Take it, and welcome."

The mountain reaches a crest, 6,350 feet above the sea, and plunges precipitously into the water. Monasteries were founded upon the mount in the early Middle Ages, some say as early as the time of Constantine. They preserved their independence under Moslem rule, even after assisting in a struggle for Greek independence, and, for centuries, they were the center of Greek learning.

The peninsula, on which Athos is situated, is 40 miles long, and it is connected with the mainland by a neck hardly a mile and a half broad. The way around the peninsula was a dangerous one for sailors, and Xerxes, as part of his plan for invading Greece, ran a canal through the narrow neck, which can still be traced. In classic times, there were several cities here. Now 6,000 monks, housed in 20 monasteries, constitute the life of Athos and its causeway to the mainland.